

A Garden Full of Tulips for \$1.00

75 Tulips, all first size, taken from 25 named varieties, for \$1.00.

PLANT THIS FALL

These Tulips have been selected from the best of the most beautiful varieties, embracing all the colors that can be found in this splendid class of spring flowering bulbs.

Plant your Tulips in your garden or in pots on the porch or in the house. The beautiful flowers will make April a month of color. Each bulb will make a splendid centerpiece for your home.

These Tulips are guaranteed to bloom in the spring. They are the best of the most beautiful varieties, embracing all the colors that can be found in this splendid class of spring flowering bulbs.

Shirley & Walter Co.
30-32 Barclay St., New York

GARDENING NOTES

BULBS ARE BEST FOR CHILDREN TO PLANT.

ELLEN EDDY SHAW.

We all like to raise bulbs or seeds which are sure to succeed. There is some uncertainty about seeds. But there is far less of an uncertainty about bulbs. They are the loveliest, most satisfactory, more sure to succeed of all plants. It is fun to plant them, fun to watch them grow, and great fun when they burst into bloom. If I was going to spend school money, or anybody's money, for plants I would invest it in bulbs.

The first thing to do is to become acquainted with the appearance of the bulbs themselves. Know a bulb as you know a person. You do not have to be introduced over and over to people; you know them by their looks, as we say. Bulbs have certain unmistakable characteristics. See the squat look of the hyacinths, note the thin skin covering, a skin like that of the onion, its cousin. It is claimed that you can tell the color of the hyacinth blossom by the color of the coat or skin. Feel how firm and solid is this bulb. These

qualities are symbols of value in the bulb.

Next look at the Narcissus family: Paper White, Sacred Narcissus, often called Chinese Lily. See the long pointed tips to the bulbs; the tips are called noses, they should point up, the direction in which the flower stalk grows. The lovely brown, thin outer covering or coat is characteristic of this family. This coloring is especially lovely in Paper White Narcissus.

Tulips have very pointed tips and round little bodies. So become familiar with such bulbs, so you will remember always how to look.

After the introduction is over these new friends must be put into permanent quarters. So all the necessary things like soil, pots, &c., must be gathered together.

Bulbs may be planted in pots, pans or boxes. Yes, they may be planted in glass dishes of water too. But that's a little story by itself. So we will drop "dishes of water" until later.

Now, a pan does not mean a pan like the ones used in the kitchen. A pan for bulbs is a low pot. Ferns are planted usually in pans without rims. Pans are better to use for one purpose than pots. Pots are high and never look so attractive when placed on tables or desks as do the low pans.

We speak of pots and pans as four inch pots, a five inch pan. The size of the diameter of the top of a pot or pan gives the name to it. If the diameter of a pan measures six inches then it is called a six inch pan. Usually this size of pan is the one most desirable to use. In such a pan you can plant three large or five small sized hyacinths, three large or five small sized narcissus, six tulip bulbs, nine freesias or oxalis.

The sacred narcissus should be planted in a glass dish, with stones and water, while the Easter lily would look better in a five inch pot. Hyacinths if they are to be planted single look well in five inch pots.

Having decided upon the containers and gathered together the necessary materials the work of potting may go on. Be sure the soil is right. An ordinarily good garden soil will be right for bulbs. If the soil is heavy add some sand to it. Sand lightens heavy soil. It would be wise to sift the soil, putting all the fine sifted soil in one pile and the coarse material in another.

Now for the process of potting. First wet the pots. This wetting drives the air from the pores of the crock, filling the spaces with water. Next place a piece of curved crock over the hole in the bottom of the pot. Place the convex surface up. Then fill in some pieces of the broken crock just to cover the bottom of the pot, and with it place a bit of charcoal if handy; but it is not really necessary. Charcoal is supposed to keep the soil sweet, over this drainage layer, as it is called, place about an inch deep layer of the coarse soil and above this fine soil. Common sense must help you to determine the amount of soil to put into the pot before the bulbs are put in.

Place hyacinths, tulips, freesias, oxalis and the Easter lily about one-half inch beneath the surface of the soil. Hold the bulb down in the pot until the right level is found. Place the bulb on a bed of sand. Use builder's sand for this and let this bed be about one-quarter inch in depth. This sand acts as a filter, allowing the water to pass through it. If water clogs about the bulb it soon decays. The bulbs should be placed firmly on this sand, with their pointed ends up. People often ask about the distance which bulbs should be placed apart. Leave just enough space between two bulbs so that they do not touch anywhere. Nor should a bulb touch the sides of the container. After placing the bulbs on this sand bed fill the fine soil all in and about the bulbs. Press the soil down very firmly until finally you have left one-half inch of space below the pot's rim. If pots are filled with soil up to the top a most untidy sort of time will be had when the plants are watered. The narcissus family should be potted with the noses just peeping out of the soil.

After this work is over the next step

is to consider the place for the bulbs' resting period. Not all bulbs take this rest; the freesias and oxalis do not; and the sacred narcissus requires very little time for its rest; in fact some people give it no rest. But other bulbs, such as hyacinths, tulips and lilies, need a number of weeks in the cold and the dark. During this resting period the bulb should remain in the dark. This resting period always presents difficulties. Some people can find dark places in their homes and no cold places; some people have cold places which are not dark enough; and some homes haven't any suitable place at all. There are three ways to meet this problem. First, if you have a cold, dark place in the house use it. If the place is not quite dark enough invert a box over your collection of pots and pans, being sure to leave the box tilted up a bit so that air may enter. Bulbs thus stored must be watered about twice a week. Second, if you have a yard dig a trench in the ground. Dig it two feet deep; fill the first six inches with ashes; next place the pots on top of this ash layer, fill in sand all about the pots and over them and finish with ashes, coal ashes or course. Nature will attend to the watering of the plants thus stored. Third, get a packing box three feet deep; fix it up as you would the trench, except first line the box with heavy wrapping paper. Such boxes may be placed on the roof or anywhere outdoors. In the extreme winter weather cover the box over with heavy paper, old rugs, blankets or any other thing of this nature for warmth. The bulbs stored in this way need no watering, nature again attends to it.

How long should bulbs remain in the dark, developing root growth? This period should be from five to ten weeks. Roman hyacinths will be ready in five weeks. A good long resting period insures success with bulbs. If the bulbs are stored indoors where it is possible to get at them, they will tell you when it is time to bring them to the light. For when the roots are so developed that they fill the pot and begin to poke out through the hole, then the time is right to bring the bulbs to the light.

After bulbs are brought out of the dark do not rush them too soon into direct sunlight, but leave them in a corner of your room, where the change is not so marked. Finally, when the blossoms begin to open, bring the plant into full sunlight and give it plenty of water.

The oxalis and freesias may remain from the first in your living or school room. These bulbs form root and top growth at the same time. Try not to keep these bulbs in too warm rooms. Most plants like about the same treatment that boys and girls like.

The sacred narcissus, or what is often called the Chinese lily, is raised in water. A glass dish, with nice white pebbles in it and water is what you need. Place the narcissus on the bed of pebbles and pour in water until it reaches up to the base of the bulb. The bulbs do better if put away in the dark close, which need not necessarily be a cold one, for ten days or two weeks. Then bring out to the light. Bulbs hate draughts, so beware! After the hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, except the sacred narcissus, are through blossoming, let them wither and fade. Then cut the plants out of the pots, cut off the foliage and dry the bulb. Pack these away and try them outdoors next fall. Paper white narcissus is too tender to plant outdoors in our climate. Bulbs forced to bloom in pots will do nothing next season in pots. But, planted out of doors, they may recover after one or two seasons.

You must have a yard for outdoor bulb planting. First, dig up the ground. Dig down almost a foot. Make the soil fine. A bulb bed is easy to fix and no bother to care for because it attends to itself. That sounds very easy.

Hyacinths look well in border beds or in masses; that means a great many plants planted together in one bed. Plant hyacinths four inches below the surface and four inches apart. Tulips are large, so plant these six inches apart and five inches deep. The little crocus should not go more than two inches below the surface of the ground and just two inches apart; this rule applies also to the planting of snowdrops.

Plant iris roots right off as soon as they are received. The sooner they are planted the better the results will be. Plant iris four inches below the surface of the soil. Iris looks well in border beds.

After the bulb beds are planted cover them over with about two inches of heavy dressing. Do this just before frost. If the weather becomes very cold add a covering of straw or heavy wrapping paper held down with stones lest the winds of winter blow covers off and away. In the springtime take all the coverings from the bulb beds and you will find little yellow plant tips poking up. These soon will become green.

There is more fun and more pleasure in the culture of bulbs than in any one other line of plant work.

POULTRY BRIEF

It is not always an indication that birds are hungry when they fly about you when you are times when they have been starved by allowing a flock to have been overfed because the owner thought that the more the better. Feed at stated intervals during the day and in sufficient quantity and you will do well.

Extra good bulbs, in assorted varieties, sure to bloom. Send your order early and get our new catalogue of Hyacinths, Tulips, Seeds and Plants for autumn. Special prices on quantities. Correspondence invited.

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Spade the bed as finely as possible—then apply Diamond Brand Compost, which is Well Rotted Horse Manure—Dried and Ground. Plant bulbs. Place a mulch of leaves over surface and put a board on same to hold them in position and also to assist in keeping frost out of the ground. Next Spring you will be surprised at the results.

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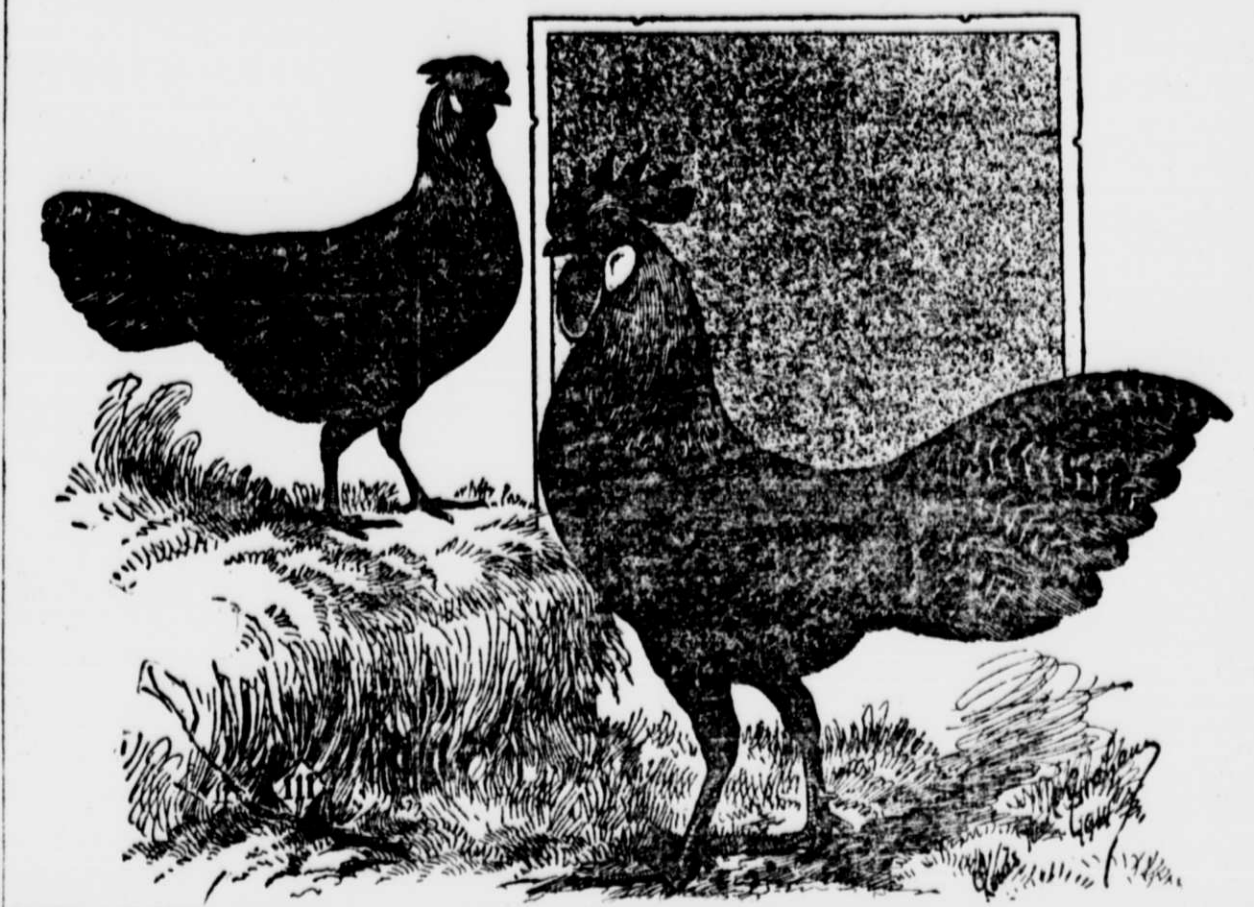
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POULTRY NOTES

BELGIAN FOWL LAY THE WHITEST EGGS



Golden and Silver Campines are regarded as standard utility fowl in Belgium. Known for over a century.

SHOW BIRDS REQUIRE CAREFUL ATTENTION

Haste Makes Waste in Getting Poultry Ready for Exhibitions.

CONDITION IS IMPORTANT

By FRANK HECK.

If a breeder does not give a little attention to preparing his birds for the show he cannot expect to get the same results as the breeder who does. A bird picked up right out of the yards, without having received any special tending, can always be improved in some way.

The coat may not make the man, but fine feathers and stylish carriage certainly make the show bird, and this can be controlled to a certain extent. Birds should be washed, and black, buff and parti-colored birds should have their plumage cleaned.

Birds that are wild and object to being handled will not assume a natural position in the show coop when the judge approaches them, and he therefore cannot do justice in judging their shape. Handle them often and tame them. Birds intended for showing should be handled and put in show condition weeks before the show. He who waits till the last minute is apt to see his competitors awarded the prizes.

It is astonishing how careless the average exhibitor is in examining the birds to be sent to the show. Many birds are defective for defects which the judge overlooks readily and which have been entirely overlooked by the exhibitor. If you do not know what defects are disqualifications in your variety of fowls make it your business to find out what they are and then take a little pains to examine each bird carefully. Each variety of fowls has its special disqualifying points, and there are also many points which all breeds and varieties in general.

It would be impossible to enumerate all of them in the space allotted to this article. Do not take to extremes in preparing birds for show. Bundling jobs of preparation are worse than none at all. Combs and legs smeared with vaseline, half washed plumage, feathers full of cornmeal or starch, dirty plumage soiled with droppings, dried blood on combs and wattles, bloody or greasy plumage about the head, and other similar things will cause a bird to lose many points under the section of judging which is termed "condition." Do not exhibit a bird that is out of condition physically. Confinement in the showroom will aggravate illness of any kind, and the bird will seldom ever win a prize. Birds with scaly legs should be treated for this defect a long time before the show. Applications of kerosene and vaseline will cure bad cases.

Broken feathers in wings and tail are the points that often lose a prize to otherwise winning specimens, and these broken feathers are nearly always the result of causes which might have been prevented. Coops should be ample in size, too many birds should not be crowded together, and in other ordinary ways care should be taken to prevent broken feathers. All small feathers that are broken should be plucked. Exhibition coops should not be less than 25 inches deep, 30 inches high and 25 inches long. A coop 25 inches long will do for two ordinary sized birds. To clean paint from birds that have come in contact with newly painted coops or houses, saturate a cloth with benzine and rub the feathers until the benzine has been removed. Then wash the portion of the cloth with each stroke. The feathers themselves may be saturated with the liquid if they are badly stained. A great many white birds are ruined for show purposes by allowing them to run through tall weeds of various kinds. The weeds become broken or bruised and the spurs impart a brassy greenish color to the plumage.

Plumage will lose much of its gloss and the color becomes dead if the bird is repeatedly exposed to alternate rains and the hot sun. This applies with especial force to moulting fowls. Some successful

breeders give their birds red carbonate of iron for the purpose of adding lustre or sheen to the plumage. A teaspoonful is placed in sufficient mash food for twelve fowls and this is fed three times a week. It should not be given to white fowls. Beef tallow fed to exhibition fowls is calculated to put gloss on the plumage. Lined meal, oil meal, oil cake, sunflower seed and other like foods will grow feathers rapidly. For brightening the comb, face and wattles of birds in the showroom a solution is used composed of two parts alcohol and one part glycerine with three drops of collins' solution to each teaspoonful of the mixture. From two to four applications a day will produce results. Use a small sponge or soft cloth in applying it.

When conditions are such that combs will almost be surely frozen, it can be prevented by anointing with vaseline each night when the birds go to roost. Confining birds in a warm pen or showroom and feeding of much meat will cause unusual growth and lopping of combs, which is, of course, undesirable.

Cleanliness and the bright, healthful condition of legs and feet count for much in the show room, especially in the case of yellow legged fowls. Wash the legs with soap and warm water and clean the dirt from beneath the scales with a wooden toothpick. Dry the legs and then rub briskly with a chamois skin.

The secret of having birds tame and in condition that they will pose in the show coop is to train them for a few weeks before showing. Place them in a coop similar to the exhibition coop and handle them often. Feed them in the coop and hold choice bits of food, such as meat, near the top of the coop, so that they are compelled to reach for it. This will get them in the habit of coming to the front of the coop and standing erect when any one approaches it.

To clean the plumage of parti-colored fowls without washing take a clean, white cloth and hold it over the steam from boiling water until it is quite moist. Go over the entire outer plumage. A sponge dampened with ammonia may also be used to advantage at the same time.

Nearly all white fowls can be improved by washing, but if it is not done properly it had better not be attempted. Three washbaths or similar vessels should be at hand if they can be conveniently provided. Tub No. 1 should be filled half full of lukewarm, or a little warmer, water. Place the bird gently into the water, holding it there either by the feet or the sides of the body. Hold it down partly immersed, and spray the water into the plumage till it is thoroughly soaked. Rub the feathers with the heel of the hand, never rub against the "lay" of the feathers. After the feathers are thoroughly wet begin using a good white soap on them. A large, soft sponge will make the work easier. After the plumage is well washed, the bird should be placed in another tub of clean lukewarm water as before and thoroughly rinsed. All the soap should be removed or the feathers, when dry, will stick together and not become natural and fluffy.

Tub No. 3 should contain water a little cooler than previously used and about as much bluing as is used for white clothing should be placed in it. Another rinsing in this blue water completes the washing process. By means of the hands, squeeze as much water as possible out of the feathers and then use towels, being careful not to rub against the feathers. After drying in that way, place the bird in a clean coop bedded heavily with straw and set it near a fire where the warmth can get to the plumage and not be too strong for the bird. The feathers will then dry and assume a natural condition within a few hours.

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